WEST Search History

DATE: Tuesday, April 08, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L11	L10 and l7	4	L11
L10	L6 and screen printing	87	L10
L9	L7 and plastisol	3	L9
L8	L7 and plasticol	0	L8
L7	L6 and polyisocyanate	50	L7
L6	((8/471)!.CCLS.)	613	L6
L5	8/4167.ccls and teflon powder	0	L5
L4	8/4167.ccls and teflon powder	0	L4
L3	L1 and ((8/467 |8/468 |8/469 |8/470 |8/471)!.CCLS.)	7	L3
L2	L1 abd 8/467-471.ccls	0	L2
L1	transfer paper near image	875	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST Search History

DATE: Monday, April 07, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L2	((8/467 |8/468 |8/469 |8/470 |8/471)!.CCLS.) and polyisocyanate and powder	28	L2
L1	8/467-471/ccls and polyisocyanate and powder	0	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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Search Results - Record(s) 11 through 20 of 28 returned.

☐ 11. Document ID: US 4981837 A

L2: Entry 11 of 28 File: USPT Jan 1, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4981837 A
TITLE: Heat-sensitive transfer material

Detailed Description Text (14):
The simple attachment of anti-stick inorganic powder (such as silica, clay, talc, diatomaceous earth, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, aluminum silicate, synthetic zeolite, zinc oxide, lithopone, titanium oxide and alumina) has a certain effect as a release layer, or a release layer can be formed by establishing a layer having a thickness of from 0.01 to 5 .mu.m, and preferably from 0.05 to 2 .mu.m, comprising a resin which has excellent release properties, such as a silicone polymer, an acrylic polymer or a fluorine based polymer.

Detailed Description Text (15):
Moreover, an inorganic powder or release type polymer as described above can also be effective when included in the heat-sensitive transfer layer.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):
Heat-sensitive Transfer Layer Coating Composition (1) Dye (Compound No. 1) 4 g Poly(vinyl butyrate) resin (made by 4 g Denki Kagaku Kogyo K. K., "Denka butyral 5000-A") Toluene 40 ml Methyl ethyl ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate (made by Takeda Chemical 0.2 ml Industries Co., Ltd. "Takenate D110N")

Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 4975409 A

L2: Entry 12 of 28 File: USPT Dec 4, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4975409 A
TITLE: Heat transfer dye providing material

Detailed Description Text (17):
This separator layer will show considerable results even if it is adhered only with a simple anti-adhesive inorganic powder, but it can also preferably be formed by providing a separator layer having a thickness of from 0.01 to 5 .mu.m, preferably from 0.05 to 2 .mu.m, of a resin with superior separation characteristics, for example, a silicone polymer, an acrylic polymer, or a fluorocarbon polymer.

Detailed Description Text (18):

Adequate results will be obtained even if the dye providing layer contains an inorganic powder or a separating type polymer such as the above.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (3):
Dye No. 1 4 g Polyvinyl butyral resin 4 g (Denka .RTM. Butyral 5000-A, made by Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K.) Toluene 40 ml Methyl ethyl ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate (Takenate .RTM. D110N, 0.2 ml made by Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☑ 13. Document ID: US 4973573 A

L2: Entry 13 of 28 File: USPT Nov 27, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4973573 A
TITLE: Thermal transfer dye-providing material

Detailed Description Text (29):
In order to attain the above-described effect of such release layer, mere deposition of an anti-blocking, inorganic powder on the surface is effective to a considerable extent. Further, a release layer may be formed by providing a release layer having a thickness of 0.01 to 5 .mu.m, preferably 0.05 to 2 .mu.m, and comprising a resin with excellent releasing properties such as a silicone polymer, an acrylic polymer or a fluorinated polymer.

Detailed Description Text (30):
Additionally, sufficient releasing properties may also be attained by incorporating the inorganic powder or the releasing polymer in the dye-carrying layer.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (2):
Coating composition (1) for forming thermal transfer dye-providing layer: Dye (No. 1) 2.5 g Polyvinylbutyral resin (Denka Butyral 3 g 5000-A; Product of Electro Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.) Toluene 40 ml Methyl ethyl ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate (Takenate D110N, 0.2 ml product of Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (3):
Coating composition (1) for forming image-receiving layer: Polyester resin Byron-280, 22 g product of Toyo Spinning Co., Ltd.) Polyisocyanate (KP-90, product of 4 g Dai Nippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) Amino-modified silicone oil (KF-857, 0.5 g product of Shin-Etsu Silicone K.K.) Methyl ethyl ketone 85 ml Toluene 85 ml Cyclohexanone 15 ml

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (7):
Coating composition for forming image-forming layer: Polyester resin No. 1 25 g Amino-modified silicone oil (KF-857, 0.8 g product of Shin-Etsu Silicone K. K.) Polyisocyanate (KP-90, product of 4 g Dai Nippon Ink & Chemicals, Inc.) Methyl ethyl ketone 100 ml Toluene 100 ml

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
8/471

14. Document ID: US 4933315 A

L2: Entry 14 of 28 File: USPT Jun 12, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4933315 A
TITLE: Heat transfer sheet

Detailed Description Text (53):
Further, as the binder, the reaction product of an active hydrogen compound such as polyvinyl butyral, polyvinyl acetoacetal, polyvinyl formal, polyester polyol, and acryl polyol with an isocyanate selected from diisocyanates or polyisocyanates can be employed. By the use of these reaction products, the heat transfer sheet can be used during heating recording with its running speed made smaller than the running speed of the heat transferable sheet. As a result, useless misuse of the heat transfer sheet can be avoided, and the heat transfer sheet can be observed with its recorded contents seen with difficulty, whereby secretiveness of the information can be maintained.

Detailed Description Text (55):
As such an additional additive, an ink flowability modifier can be added. Such an ink flowability modifier comprises organic powder which can be softened with heat or inorganic powder of a particle size of 1 .mu.m or less, which may be suitably selected from synthetic wax, polyethylene wax, amide wax, aliphatic ester compound, silicone resin and fluorine resin. Thus, by the addition of an ink flowability modifier into the ink composition, "swimming" (wavy unevenness) during formation of the dye layer on the substrate sheet can be removed, whereby irregularity of the image is eliminated. Also, continuous gradation can be obtained, with further enhancement of heat sensitivity, and an image also of excellent stability and durability can be obtained.

Detailed Description Text (60):
As the mold release layer, one on which an inorganic powder for prevention of sticking has thereby been caused to adhere can exhibit a considerable effect. Further, a mold release layer can be formed with a thickness of 0.01 to 5 .mu.m, preferably 0.05 to 2 .mu.m, from a resin of excellent mold release property, such as silicone polymer, acrylic polymer, or fluorinated polymer.

Detailed Description Text (61):
The inorganic powder or mold release polymer can exhibit ample mold release effect even when included in the dye layer.

Detailed Description Text (82):
In the present invention, as the substrate sheet for the heat transfer sheet, films comprising synthetic resins such as polyethylene terephthalate, polyester resin provided with naphthalene nucleus as the dicarboxylic acid component, PVA resin, polyamide resin, polycarbonate resin, polyallylate resin, polyethersulfone resin, polyether ketone resin, polyether imide resin, polyimide resin, and aromatic polyamide resin, are used. When films containing lubricants in dissolved or dispersed state in the above synthetic resins are used, even when no backing heat-sensitive slip layer is formed, no sticking occurs between the thermal head and the heat transfer sheet, whereby smooth printing is achieved. As the lubricant in the above case, it is possible to use lubricants soluble in synthetic resins such as silicone, phosphates, phosphate salts, and surfactants, lubricants dispersible in synthetic resins such as talc, fluorine type powder, and polyethylene wax. These lubricants can be mixed with the above synthetic resin and formed into films by extrusion molding or casting molding to obtain substrate sheets.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (5):
8/471

☑ 15. Document ID: US 4923847 A

L2: Entry 15 of 28 File: USPT May 8, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4923847 A
TITLE: Sheet for heat transference and method for using the same

Detailed Description Text (35):
Examples of isocyanates to be used in forming the above slipping layer are polyisocyanates such as diisocyanates, triisocyanates or the like, which may be used either singly or as a mixture. Specifically, the following compounds may be employed: p-phenylenediisocyanate, 1-chloro-2,4-phenylenediisocyanate, 2-chloro-1,4-phenylenediisocyanate, 2,4-toluenediisocyanate, 2,6-toluenediisocyanate, hexamethylenediisocyanate, 4,4'-biphenylenediisocyanate, triphenylmethanetriisocyanate, 4,4',4"-trimethyl-3,3',2'-triisocyanate-2,4-6-triphenylcyanurate; adduct of toluenediisocyanate and trimethylolpropane (e.g. Coronate L produced by Nippon Polyurethane Co.); or the like.

Detailed Description Text (41):
Examples of filler which can be used are inorganic or organic fillers having heat resistance such as clay, talc, zeolite, aluminosilicate, calcium carbonate, Teflon powder, zinc oxide, titanium oxide, magnesium oxide, silica, carbon, condensates of benzoguanamine and formalin, and others.

Detailed Description Text (67):
The semiconductive substance to be incorporated into the semiconductive coating material is fine powder of a metal or fine powder of a metal oxide.

Detailed Description Text (70):
On the other hand, fine powder of titanium oxide or zinc oxide subjected to doping (treatment by baking a mixture of titanium oxide or zinc oxide with an impurity, thereby disturbing the crystal lattices of titanium oxide or zinc oxide) or fine powder of tin oxide may be used as the electron conductive inorganic powder.

Detailed Description Text (71):
The semiconductive coating material containing a semiconductive substance as described above can be prepared according to a conventional process, but preferably, an antistatic agent is used in the form of an alcoholic solution or an aqueous solution. The electron conductive inorganic fine powder is used in the form as such, and is prepared by dispersing it in a solution of a resin for the binder in an organic solvent.

Detailed Description Text (155):
For improvement of mold releasability of the heat transferable sheet and the heat transfer sheet of the present invention, the receptive layer can contain a mold release agent. The mold release agent may preferably be solid waxes such as polyethylene wax, amide eax, Teflon powder and others; fluorine type, phosphate type surfactant; silicone oil; and others. Among them, silicone oil is preferred.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):

Amount No.	Synthetic resin curable by heating	Amount (parts)	Curing agent	(parts)
1	Polyvinyl butyral [Ethlec BX-1] (Sekisui Kagaku)	100	Diisocyanate [Takenate 451ON] (Takeda Yakuhin)	2
2	Urethane polyol [DF30-55] (Dainippon Ink)	100	Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink)	20
3	Urethane polyol [DF30-55] added with 1% Co	100		

Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 20 4 Acrylic polyol [Acryldeck A-801-P] 100 Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 20 (Dainippon Ink) 5 Polyester [Byron 200] (Toyobo) 100 Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 20 6 Polyester [Byron 200] (Toyobo) 100 Titanium chelate agent [Titabond 50] (Nippon 5-10 Soda) 7 Polyester [Byron 200] (Toyobo) 100 Organic titanium compound [A-10] (Nippon Soda) 10 8 Polyester [Byron 200] (Toyobo) 100 Organic titanium compound [B-10] (Nippon Soda) 10 9 Cellulose acetate [L20] (Hercules) 100 Titanium chelate agent [Titabond 50] (Nippon Soda) 5 10 Cellulose acetate [L20] (Hercules) 100 Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 10 11 Nitrocellulose [Nitcelo SS74] (Dicel) 20-50 Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 50-20 12 Chlorinated rubber [CR10] (Asahi Denka) 100 Polyisocyanate [Barnock D-750] (Dainippon Ink) 30 13 Chlorinated rubber [CR10] (Asahi Denka) 100 Organic titanium compound 10-10] 14 Melamine [Melan 45] (Hitachi Kasei) 100 p-toluenesulfonic acid 20

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (18):

	Cyan	Magenta	Yellow
Dye			
Kayaset 4.80	MS Red G 2.86	Foron Brilliant 6.00	Blue 714 Yellow S-6GL
Dye Foron Brilliant 1.00	Macrolex Red 1.56	Blue S-R	Violet
Polyvinyl Butyral 4.60	4.32	4.52	
PVDC powder 0.40	0.40	0.40	
Solvent MEK 44.80	43.34	43.99	
Solvent Toluene 44.80	42.92	40.99	
Solvent Cyclohexanone 5.00	4.50		
Total 100.00	100.00	100.00	

PVDC = Poly Vinylidene Chloride

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☑ 16. Document ID: US 4910187 A

L2: Entry 16 of 28 File: USPT Mar 20, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4910187 A
TITLE: Heat-sensitive transfer material

Detailed Description Text (35):
For such a releasable layer, simple attaching of a stick or adherence preventive inorganic powder onto the surface of the light-sensitive transfer material may have a considerable effect. However, a layer of from about 0.01 .mu.m to 5 .mu.m, and preferably from 0.05 .mu.m to 2 .mu.m in thickness may be formed using, for example, a silicone polymer, an acryl polymer, or a fluorinated polymer.

Detailed Description Text (36):
In addition, the aforesaid inorganic powder or the releasable polymer may be incorporated in the dye-carrying layer with a sufficient effect.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):

Preparation of Ink
Dye (Compound (1)) 4 g Polyvinylbutyral Resin 4 g Toluene 40 ml Methyl Ethyl Ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate (Takenate D110N, 0.2 ml trade name, made by Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.)

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
8/471

☐ 17. Document ID: US 4895830 A

L2: Entry 17 of 28 File: USPT Jan 23, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4895830 A
TITLE: Sublimation type thermal ink transfer printing material

Brief Summary Text (19):
The coating fluid of the present invention may contain methylolated or alkylolated urea, melamine compounds, guanamine compounds, acrylamide compounds, polyamide compounds, epoxy compounds, aziridine compounds, block polyisocyanate, silane-coupling agents, titanium-coupling agents, zirco-aluminate coupling agents, vinyl compounds of of which reactivity can be activated by heat, peroxide or actinic radiations; photosensitive resins for the improvement of blocking properties, water resistance, solvent resistance, mechanical strength, etc. of the coated layer. The coating fluid also may contain inorganic particles such as silica, silica sol, alumina, alumina sol, zirconium sol, kaolin, talc, calcium carbonate, titanium oxide, barium salts, carbon black, molybdenum sulfide, antimony oxide sol, etc. for the improvement of blocking properties, lubricity, etc. The coating fluid further may contain defoaming agents, spreadability improvers, thickening agents, antistatic agents, organic lubricants, organic polymer particles, antioxidants, ultraviolet absorbers, foaming agents, dyes, pigments, etc. as desired. The coating fluid of the present invention still further may contain polymers other than the above-described polymers for the improvement of properties of the coating fluid or the coated layer.

Detailed Description Text (7):
A thermal ink transfer printing film was placed on a sheet of an image-receiving paper which comprises 200.mu. thick wood-free paper the surface of which had been coated with a 5.mu. thick image-receiving layer consisting of 10 parts by weight (on the dry basis) of a polyester ("Vilonal MD-1200" (trade name, supplied by Toyo Spinning Co, Ltd.) and 1 part by weight of silica powder ("Nipsil E220A" (trade name) supplied by Nippon Silica Kogyo K.K.), and transfer printing was carried out using a thermal head having resistance heating units of 8 dots/mm density and applying power of 0.3W/dot for 10 milliseconds. The results were evaluated according to the following criteria.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (7):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☑ 18. Document ID: US 4895829 A

L2: Entry 18 of 28 File: USPT Jan 23, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4895829 A
TITLE: Heat-sensitive recording medium

Abstract Text (1):
A heat-sensitive recording medium is composed of a base sheet, a heat-sensitive recording layer provided on one side of the base sheet and a heat-resistant layer provided on the other side of the base sheet. The heat-resistant layer is made of a

film-forming resin modified with a modifier, which is a reaction product of a silicone compound containing at least one reactive organic functional group and an organic polyisocyanate.

Brief Summary Text (9):
It has been attempted to incorporate an inorganic filler such as talc or fluoroplastic powder in such a heat-resistant layer with a view toward providing a solution to these drawbacks. Heat-resistant layers containing such an additive are however accompanied by drawbacks that due to the existence of such powder on their surfaces too, thermal heads are subjected to considerable smearing and wearing and their service life is shortened substantially in spite of their high price.

Brief Summary Text (14):
In one aspect of this invention, there is thus provided a heat-sensitive recording medium composed of a base sheet, a heat-sensitive recording layer provided on one side of the base sheet and a heat-resistant layer provided on the other side of the base sheet. The heat-resistant layer is made of a film-forming resin modified with a modifier which is a reaction product of a silicone compound containing at least one reactive organic functional group and an organic polyisocyanate.

Brief Summary Text (20):
The modifier for the film-forming resin, which modifier is useful in the practice of this invention and is a first feature of the present invention, is a reaction product of a silicone compound containing at least one reactive organic functional group and an organic polyisocyanate. As a typical example, the reaction product may be substantially free of free isocyanate group or may contain at least one free isocyanate group.

Brief Summary Text (23):
The organic polyisocyanate, which is also useful in the practice of the present invention and is a second feature of the present invention, is an aliphatic or aromatic compound containing at least two isocyanate groups and has been used widely as a raw material for the synthesis of polyurethane resins.

Brief Summary Text (24):
These conventionally-known organic polyisocyanates are all usable in the present invention. The following organic polyisocyanates may be mentioned as especially preferred organic polyisocyanates.

Brief Summary Text (44):
In addition, adducts of these organic polyisocyanates with other compounds, for example, those having the following structural formulae may also be mentioned, although not necessarily limited thereto. ##STR2##

Brief Summary Text (45):
Where the modifier to be used in this invention does not contain any free isocyanate group, the modifier can be obtained with ease by reacting a silicone compound having at least one reactive organic functional group, such as that mentioned above, and such an organic polyisocyanate as mentioned above at such a ratio of the reactive organic groups to isocyanate groups not allowing any isocyanate groups to remain after the reaction, preferably, at a functional group ratio of 1:1, in the presence or absence of an organic solvent and catalyst, at about 0.degree.-150.degree. C., preferably, 20.degree..congruent.80.degree. C. for about 10 minutes-3 hours.

Brief Summary Text (46):
Where the modifier to be used in this invention contains at least one free isocyanate group, the modifier can also be obtained with ease by reacting a silicone compound having at least one reactive organic functional group, such as that mentioned above, and such an organic polyisocyanate as mentioned above at such a functional group ratio of the reactive organic groups to isocyanate groups that at least one, preferably, 1-2 excess isocyanate groups are contained per molecule, in the presence or absence of an organic solvent and catalyst, at about 0.degree.-150.degree. C., preferably, 20.degree.-80.degree. C. for about 10 minutes-3 hours.

Brief Summary Text (49):
In accordance with various analyses, for example, infrared absorption spectroscopy, elemental analysis and molecular weight measurement, it has been found that the above-mentioned modifier, which is useful in the practice of this invention and contains no free isocyanate group, is formed by an addition reaction of the isocyanate groups of the organic polyisocyanate with the reactive organic functional group of the silicone compound, and where the reactive organic functional group is an amino group for example, the organic polyisocyanate and silicone compound are coupled together by a urea bond (--NHCONH--) and the resultant reaction product is substantially free of free isocyanate groups.

Brief Summary Text (50):
As a result of various analyses, for example, infrared absorption spectroscopy, elemental analysis and molecular weight measurement, it has also been found that the modifier, which contains at least one free isocyanate group, is formed by an addition reaction of the isocyanate groups of the organic polyisocyanate with the reactive organic functional group of the silicone compound, and where the reactive organic functional group is an amino group for example, the organic polyisocyanate and silicone compound are coupled together through a urea bond (--NHCONH--) and the resultant reaction product contains at least one free isocyanate group per molecule.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (8):
8/471

CLAIMS:

1. In a heat-sensitive recording medium composed of a base sheet, a heat-sensitive recording layer provided on one side of the base sheet and a heat-resistant layer provided on the other side of the base sheet, the improvement wherein the heat-resistant layer is made of a film-forming resin modified with a modifier which is a reaction product of a silicone, wherein said silicone compound (a) contains at least one organic functional group reactive with an isocyanate group and is reacted with an organic polyisocyanate.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☑ 19. Document ID: US 4892858 A

L2: Entry 19 of 28 File: USPT Jan 9, 1990

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4892858 A
TITLE: Heat sensitive transfer materials

Detailed Description Text (29):
The simple attachment of an inorganic powder which has anti-stick properties has a release layer effect, and release layers can be formed by establishing a layer of from about 0.10 to 5 .mu.m, and preferably of from 0.05 to 2 .mu.m, consisting of a resin which has excellent release properties, such as a silicone polymer, acrylic polymer or a fluorine based polymer.

Detailed Description Text (30):
Moreover, an adequate effect can be achieved by incorporating inorganic powders or release polymers as mentioned above in the colored material layer.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):
EXAMPLE 1 Preparation of the Ink

Dye (Illustrative Compound (1))	4 grams

Poly(vinyl butyrate) resin (made by 4 grams Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Denka .RTM. Butyrate 5000-A) Toluene 40 ml Methyl ethyl ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate (made by Takeda 0.2 ml Chemical Industries, Ltd., Takenate .RTM. D 110N)

Current US Cross Reference Classification (6):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 20. Document ID: US 4886775 A

L2: Entry 20 of 28 File: USPT Dec 12, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4886775 A
TITLE: Heat transfer dye-receiving sheet

Brief Summary Text (31):
A releasing agent may be included in the dye-receiving layer of the heat transfer dye-receiving sheet of the present invention to improve dye transfer sheet releasing properties from the dye-receiving sheet. Examples of the releasing agents include solid waxes such as polyethylene wax, amide wax or teflon powder; surface active agents such as fluorine type agents or phosphate type agents; and silicone oil. Among these, silicone oil is preferred.

Detailed Description Paragraph Table (1):
Cyan dye (a) 4 g Polyvinyl butyral resin 4 g ("Denkabutyral 500-A" made by DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KABUSHIKI KAISHA) Toluene 40 ml Methyl ethyl ketone 40 ml Polyisocyanate ("Takenate D.sub.11 ON" 0.2 ml made by Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd.) Cyan dye (a) ##STR3##

Current US Cross Reference Classification (9):
8/471

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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Terms	Documents
((8/467 |8/468 |8/469 |8/470 |8/471)!.CCLS.) and polyisocyanate and powder	28

Display Format: KWIC Change Format